

GUIDELINES FOR ATRAZINE USE AND APPLICATION FOR GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER PROTECTION

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES 2005



This document was developed under the leadership and oversight of the

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in cooperation with the
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Division of Conservation
U. S. Natural Resources Conservation Service
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Kentucky State University
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INTRODUCTION

As an agrichemical user, groundwater and surface water protection is your business. You, your family, or your neighbors rely on groundwater for drinking. Protecting water resources will limit exposure to you and the environment in which you live. Reducing exposure is always a good practice. Protecting water resources from atrazine and other chemicals also maintains the value of your farming operation and will preserve the availability of crop protection chemicals for your use.

The Kentucky Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of Kentucky's College of Agriculture, Kentucky State University, the Division of Conservation, and the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service has prepared this Best Management Practice (BMP) guideline that can be followed in selecting and using atrazine on your farm or operation. We urge you to follow this approach in your farming practices and water quality plan. Additional copies of the BMP guidelines are available upon request. Individuals who want to review and discuss their farm practices may call the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Division of Consumer and Environmental Protection or the Division of Conservation District Offices and the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Services for assistance in the implementation of BMPs (See page 11 for a list of agencies and their telephone numbers for technical assistance and reference).

ATRAZINE AND ITS USE IN KENTUCKY

Atrazine a selective herbicide is an active ingredient found in several herbicide products available for use to control a broad spectrum of annual broadleaf weeds and certain annual grasses. Atrazine is used more than any other pesticide in Kentucky because it is highly effective and less expensive compared to other herbicide options currently available. One of the reasons why all atrazine-containing products are classified as restricted use pesticides is that atrazine is relatively mobile and can move with water or sediment, through runoff or leaching.

In Kentucky, atrazine is primarily applied on field corn, but is also approved for use on other crops such as popcorn, sweet corn, grain sorghum (milo), and forage sorghum (sorghum-sudan hybrids). Atrazine is applied with water, liquid fertilizer, or impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer to the soil either as a preplant on the soil surface, pre-plant incorporated, or as a pre-emergence treatment. Atrazine is not approved for fall application but may be applied up to 45 days before planting. It can also be applied after crop emergence as an early postemergence treatment before corn exceeds 12 inches in height. In addition, atrazine is not labeled for right-of-ways, roadsides, turfgrass or lawns in Kentucky. The use of atrazine outside of agriculture use would only increase water quality issues related to the present agriculture use.

ATRAZINE PRODUCTS

Atrazine is found in several products which include the following:

AAtrex 4L, 90DF	Field Master	Liberty ATZ
Atrazine 4L, 90DF	FulTime	Lumax 3.9EC
Axiom AT	Guardsman	Marksman
Basis Gold	Guardsman Max	Ready Master ATZ
Bicep II, Bicep II Magnum	Harness Xtra	Steadfast ATZ
Buctril+Atrazine	Keystone 5.25L	Simazat 4L, 90DF
Bullet	Laddok	Stalwart Xtra
Cinch ATZ	Lariat	Sterling Plus 3.2S
Degree Xtra	LeadOff	Stratos 3.2S
Expert	Lexar	Volley ATZ

Additional Herbicide Management Information

You should follow the product's label for appropriate guidelines relative to ground and surface water protection when using an atrazine containing product. You should use Best Management Practices as described in this bulletin and follow the guidelines within the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Plan (Kentucky Division of Conservation) and the product's label, *Precautionary Statement/Environmental Hazards* section. Information on application rates recommended for Kentucky can be found on the product label and in the University of Kentucky Extension publication "*Weed Control Recommendations for Kentucky Farm Crops 2005*" (AGR-6)

Atrazine Label Defined

If you are using, selling or applying atrazine products, you should be very familiar with guidelines for atrazine use and application to locations of water resources (streams, lakes, rivers, reservoirs, ponds, wells) and geological conditions as related to karst regions.

The following activities may be required for regional atrazine used and application based upon local conditions cited in the "*Restricted Use Pesticide - for ground and surface water concerns*" cited on the label as well as the recent re-registration of atrazine under a Interim Reregistration Eligibility Decision (IRED):

- Reduce the overall amount of atrazine used;
- Address conditions that increase the potential for runoff from treated fields; and
- Protect surface water, especially surface water used for drinking water.
- Under the label's environmental hazard section, surface water bodies such as intermittent streams, perennial streams, rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs require setback distances for use and application must be observed.
- Also, various setbacks for mixing/loading must be observed.
- The maximum application, combined pre-emerge and post-, that can be applied to an individual field each calendar year under the label is 2.5 lbs. a.i./ac (atrazine - active ingredient per acre). Read the label for specific application rates.
- For soils defined as "highly erodible" by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the maximum single application pre-emergent rate is 2.0 lbs. a.i./ac for fields with at least 30% crop residue. (This is equivalent to 4pts./A or 2 qts./A of an atrazine product with a 4L formulation). Again, read the label for specific application rates for different atrazine products (See the Maximum Rates Chart on page 3 for the maximum rate amount for a specific product formulation).
- For fields with less than 30% cover residue that is highly erodible, the maximum rate is 1.6 lb. a.i./ac., of an atrazine product with a 4L formulation. (See other formulation examples in Maximum Rates* Per Acre Chart Allowed For Herbicide Products Containing Atrazine).
- **Atrazine is a herbicide classified within the chemical family of compounds referred to as triazines. The triazine family includes the active ingredient simazine. The simazine compounds include Princep 4L, Caliber 90, and Princep 9-0, which have the same potential to impact ground and surface water. Presently, the EPA under the Food Quality Protection Act is re-evaluating simazine for restricted use similar to atrazine restrictions.**
- All label directions must be followed. (The Label is the Law).

Application Rates (Corn and Sorghum)

Note: The total amount of atrazine that can be applied for an atrazine product (pre- and post-emergence combined) may not exceed 2.5 pounds of active ingredient (a.i.) per acre per calendar year. Again, this will vary based upon the formulation of the atrazine product being applied.

Soil Applications Prior to Crop Emergence

On Highly Erodible Soils (as defined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, formerly the SCS).

- Apply a maximum of 2.0 pounds of atrazine a.i. per acre as a broadcast spray on fields where 30 percent or more of the soil is covered with plant residue at planting; or (based upon 4L formulation).
- Apply a maximum of 1.6 pounds of atrazine a.i. per acre on fields where less than 30 percent of the soil is covered with plant residue at planting. (Again, based upon a formulation of 4L).
- The maximum amount of atrazine a.i. per acre is directly related to the product's formulation - See the Maximum Rates* Per Acre on the label and the Maximum Rates Chart below for examples of different product rates.

On Soils Not Highly Erodible

- Apply a maximum of 2.0 pounds of atrazine a.i. per acre.

Post-emergence Applications

- If no atrazine was applied prior to crop emergence, use a maximum post-emergence rate of 2.0 pounds of atrazine a.i. per acre.
- If a pre-emergence application was made in the same calendar year, the combined pre- and post-emergence applications may not exceed 2.5 pounds of atrazine a.i. per acre for any atrazine product. (Note: if a atrazine is mixed with another active ingredient, that product may have a level less than 2.5 pound due to lower levels required of the other active ingredient).

Maximum Rates* Per Acre Allowed For Other Atrazine Containing Products and Formulations

Maximum Rates Chart

Product & Formulation	Pre-emergence on Soils	Pre-emergence on Highly Erodible Soils and Crop Residue of:		Total Rate Per Calendar Year
	Not Highly Erodible	at least 30%	less than 30%	Pre + Post = 2.5 lbs/A
AAtrex® 4L	2.0 qts./A	2.0 qts./A	1.6 qts./A	2.5 qts./A
AAtrex® Nine-O® 9-0	2.2 lbs./A	2.2 lbs./A	1.8 lbs./A	2.8 lbs./A
Bicep II® 5.9L	3.0 qts./A	3.0 qts./A	2.4 qts./A	3.75 qts./A
Bicep II Magnum® 5.5L	2.6qts./A	2.6 qts./A	2.1qts./A	3.2 qts./A
Bicep Lite II Magnum®	2.2 qts/A	2.2 qts/A	2.2 qts/A	2.2 qts/A
Bullet®4L	5.3 qts./A	5.3 qts./A	4.2 qts./A	6.4 qts./A
Cinch® ATZ 5.5L	2.6 qts./A	2.6 qts./A	2.1 qts./A	3.2 qts/A
Expert® 4.88L	3.75 qts/A	3.75 qts/A	3.0 qts/A	3.75 qts/A
FieldMaster®4.25L	5.3 qts./A	5.3 qts./A	4.2 qts./A	6.0 qts./A
Guardsman® Max 5E	*	*	3.8 pts./A	4.6 pts./A
Lumax® 3.9 EC	3.0 qts/A	3.0 qts/A	3.0 qts/A	3.0 qts/A
*Consult label for specific rates.				

How To Comply With Atrazine Use and Application - Guidelines for Placement of Setbacks and Buffer Strips

All herbicides containing atrazine and labeled for use on corn and sorghum carry specific directions to help you protect ground and surface water.

Wells

Do not apply atrazine within 50 feet of any well, including drinking water wells, irrigation wells, agricultural drainage wells, livestock water wells and abandoned wells.

Do not conduct atrazine mixing, filling, washing or rinsing operations within 50 feet of any well, unless your containers and sprayer are on an impervious pad. Refer to the AAtrex® or a atrazine product label for details on pad construction.

Sinkholes.

The 50-foot mixing/loading application setback/ buffer also applies to sinkholes.

Streams and Rivers

Do not mix or load atrazine within 50 feet of any stream or river.

Exclusions –

Ditches and grass waterways may be excluded from setbacks and buffers, except in cases where they fall within setbacks or buffers required by the label. However, you should follow NRCS guidelines and Best Management Practices for constructing and maintaining agricultural drainage ditches. Cost Shares for buffer strips pay in more ways than one.

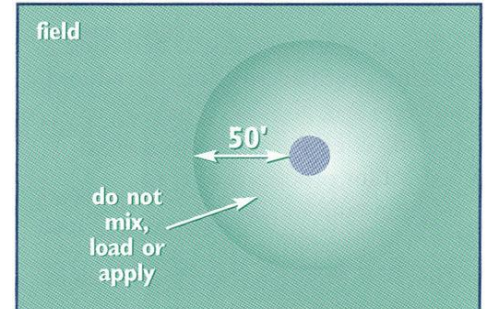
(This water protection measure applies to both perennial and intermittent streams).

The following Guidelines show you how to comply with label directions and protect the quality of water resources on and around your farm.

This requirement applies to:

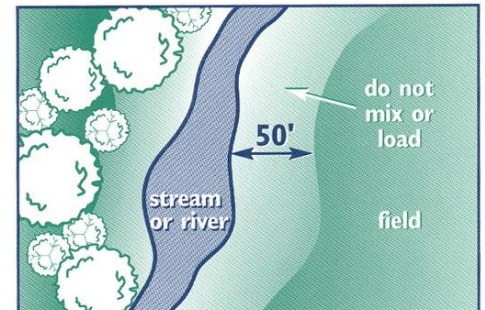
- Drinking water wells
- Irrigation wells
- Livestock water wells
- Abandoned wells
- Ag drainage wells
- Sinkholes: surface depressions that permit direct runoff of surface water into ground water. Typically, sinkholes are found in karst (primarily limestone) regions. Measurement of 50' are from the center low point (swallow) to the outer edge of the sinkhole

Do not mix, load or apply atrazine



Within 50 feet of any well or sinkhole.

(This water protection measure applies to both Perennial and intermittent streams). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency accepts this U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) definition of intermittent and perennial streams: "A stream is a body of water flowing in a natural surface channel. Streams which flow only during wet periods are termed intermittent streams." USGS, Kentucky Geological Survey (KGS) and aerial maps may be used as references. However, if an intermittent stream fits the USGS definition, or is commonly known as an intermittent stream, the 66-foot application buffer applies to all points where surface water runoff enters the stream, even if the stream does not appear on a USGS or KGS maps (See appropriate schematic on next page).



Do not mix or load atrazine within 50 feet of any stream or river.



Streams and Rivers (cont.)

Establish a 66-foot application setback from any point where field surface water runoff enters a stream or river.

If the field is "**highly erodible**" (based on NRCS guidelines), plant the 66-foot setback to your crop or another suitable crop, or seed with grass. If the field is not highly erodible, seeding is optional.

Standpipes

Do not apply atrazine within 66 feet of any standpipe in a outletted terraced field. This applies to tiles that discharge directly to groundwater, perennial or intermittent streams, rivers, or natural impounded lakes and reservoirs which are subject to the 66-foot setbacks at the inlet or outlet.

If no-till is used with a high crop residue management plan you may apply atrazine to the entire tile-outletted terraced field. However, if no-till is not used, immediately incorporate the herbicide to a depth of two to three inches when applied to the entire tile-outletted terraced field.

Lakes and Reservoirs

Do not mix or load atrazine within 50 feet of any natural or impounded lake or reservoir.

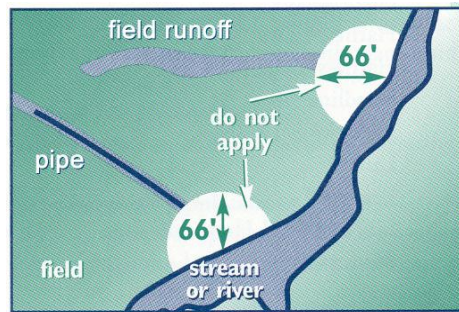
Do not apply atrazine within 200 feet of a lake or reservoir.

Farm Ponds

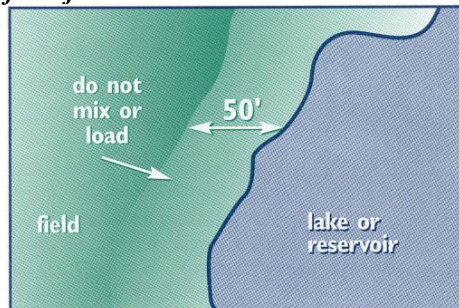
Farm ponds are excluded from atrazine setback/buffer regulations if they meet *all* of the following requirements:

- 1) The pond is located entirely on the farmer's property;
- 2) It is not used for human drinking water; and
- 3) Its discharge is not directly conveyed to a stream or river through a clearly traceable, concentrated water course.

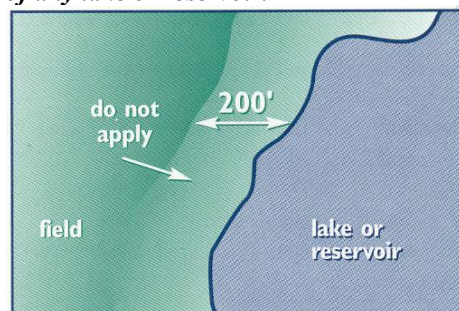
Do not apply atrazine within a 66-foot arc measured from any point where field surface water runoff enters a stream or river.



Do not mix or load atrazine within 50 feet of a lake or reservoir.



Do not apply atrazine within 200 feet of any lake or reservoir.



Field Evaluation

Evaluate your farm, field by field, to determine which fields are highly erodible. Also, identify wells, sinkholes and points where field surface water runs off into streams, rivers, lakes or reservoirs.

You as the Producer should work with the dealer or applicator and evaluate your fields before planting season. Also, you can obtain help from the U of K Cooperative Extension Service or the NRCS.

If your farm is in a recharge or wellhead protection area, or within a setback for a public drinking water supply, additional environmental safeguards may be needed. Check with the Division of Pesticide Regulation who may direct safeguards in addition to those required by the atrazine label.

Field Evaluation Process

Step 1:

Sketch a field-by-field map of your farm.

Step 2:

Note the following in each field:

- Wells and sinkholes
- Standpipes
- Intermittent and perennial streams
- Rivers
- Lakes and reservoirs
- Farm ponds
- Drainage ditches
- Highly erodible land and percentage of crop residue at planting.

Step 3:

Flag or stake application buffers.

Step 4:

Select proper application rates.

Step 5:

Share information with applicator.

Step 6:

Retain all field and application information for future use.

ATRAZINE BMPs

1. **Know your field.** Conduct a farm site evaluation to determine which fields are highly erodible and at risk for potential groundwater contamination (See Groundwater Sensitivity map - page 8). Also, identify wells, sinkholes, and points where field surface water enters intermittent or perennial streams, rivers, lakes or reservoirs.
2. **Read the atrazine product label.** Note special restrictions or precautions regarding environmental hazards. The label is the law. (It is a violation of federal law to use a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its label.)
3. **Minimize Runoff. Use appropriate crop management practices.**
 - A. Use grass filter/buffer strips when needed. (Observe Setback Requirements)
 - B. Use no-till if possible, still maintaining label setbacks as described.
 - C. Use chisel plowing instead of moldboard plowing, maintaining label setbacks.
4. **Timing and Method of Application.** *Atrazine is not approved for fall application*, but may be applied up to 45 days before planting as a preplant on the soil surface, a preplant incorporated, or a preemergence treatment. It may also be applied after crop emergence as an early postemergence treatment before corn exceeds 12 inches in height. (Since there is no label provision for a fall application of atrazine, fall use would be a violation of federal law).
5. **Proper equipment calibration.** Proper calibration is the key to applying the proper rates of atrazine. Inaccurate tank volume and pressure gauges or worn nozzles also cause improper application. Inspect your equipment before each use. At a minimum, sprayers should be calibrated at the start of the season and every time you change materials.
6. **Tank filling.** Where possible, fill sprayer in the field and use a nurse tank as a water source. Note the proper setback from sinkholes, streams, wells, or other water sources. Use an airbreak or anti-back siphoning device between the sprayer and water source to prevent back siphoning.
7. **Mixing, loading, and application setbacks.**
 - A. Do not mix, load or apply an atrazine product within 50 feet of drinking water wells, livestock wells, irrigation wells, abandoned wells, or sinkholes.
 - B. Do not mix or load an atrazine product within 50 feet of intermittent streams, perennial streams, rivers, lakes or reservoirs.
 - C. Do not apply an atrazine product within 200 feet of lakes or reservoirs.
 - D. Do not apply an atrazine product within a 66-foot arc measured from points where surface water runoff enters intermittent streams, perennial streams, or rivers.
8. **Tile-outletted terraced fields containing standpipes.**

To ensure protection of surface water from runoff through standpipes with tile-outlets in terraced fields, one of the following options must be used:

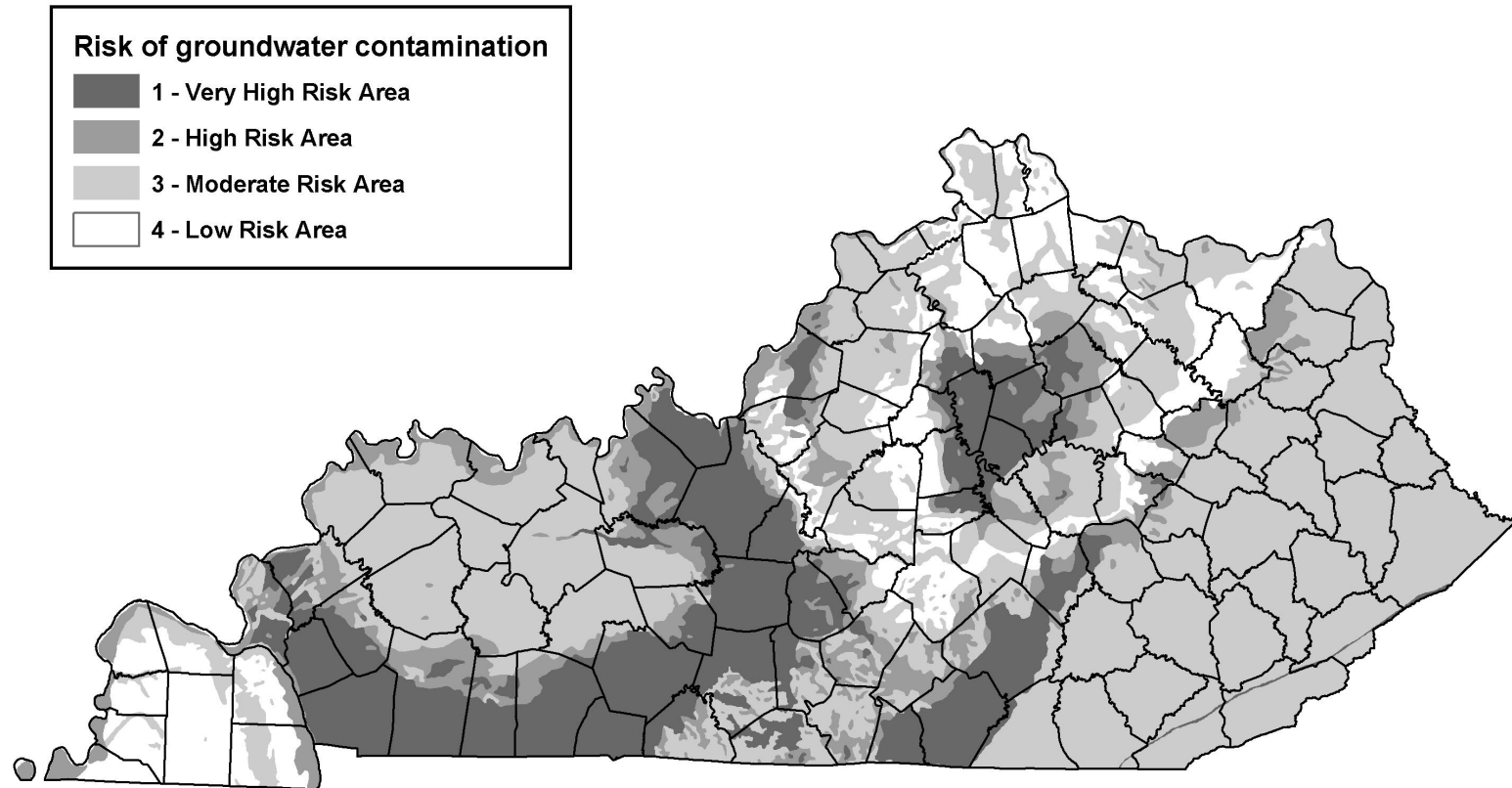
 - A. Do not apply atrazine within 66 feet of standpipes in tile-outlet fields.
(This applies to the tile-outlet when the standpipe drains toward an intermittent stream or river).
 - B. If applied to the entire tile-outletted terraced field, immediately incorporate to a depth of 2-3 inches in the entire field.
 - C. Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field under no-till practice only when a high crop residue management practice is in place where little or no crop residue is removed from the field during and after crop harvest.
9. **Clean sprayer in the field.** Flushing or cleaning of equipment should be done at the application site or field away from wells or other water sources.
10. **Storage and disposal of atrazine products.** Purchase only amounts needed. Any unused product should be stored in the original container in a secured, dry, ventilated area. Location of pesticide storage facilities should be a minimum of 100 feet from wells, springs, cisterns, sinkholes and perennial streams. Call the Division of Environmental Services & Support Branch's toll free number 1- 800-205-6543 for possible alternatives for disposal of an old product unsuitable for application.

11. **Proper Pesticide Container Disposal.** Pesticide container disposal can be accomplished in a safe, environmentally-responsible manner.
- A. Triple rinse or pressure rinse all plastic jugs according to label instructions. Call your local county extension agent or the Kentucky Department of Agriculture for the nearest Rinse and Return Program in your area or county.
 - B. Use water soluble packets whenever available. The outside portion can be put in the trash.
 - C. Bulk and mini-bulk containers should be returned to the dealers.
 - D. *Do not burn plastic containers and bags.* The Kentucky Division for Air Quality does not allow these items to be burned. Plastic containers should be taken to the local Rinse and Return and plastic bags taken to a permitted municipal landfill.
12. **Keep records to document atrazine use.**
- A. By federal law, Restricted Use Pesticides(RUP's) such as Atrazine require accurate records of the application. since they are subject to state-federal review.
 - B. An applicator must make a written record of a RUP, immediately following an application.
 - C. Records to keep include product name and EPA registration number, total amount applied, location, crop or site of application, size of treated area, name and certification number of applicator, and date of application. (*General Use pesticide records now are required for all applicators*).
13. **Evaluation assistance.**
- A. Work with the dealers or applicators and evaluate your fields before the planting season.
 - B. Call your Cooperative Extension Service or the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services for additional evaluation assistance.
 - C. Develop your individual Ag Water Quality Plan.(Call the local Conservation District Office for assistance and guidance. *Ag Water Quality Plans are required of agriculture or silviculture operations having 10 acres or more*).



From the Classroom to the Field

Groundwater Sensitivity Map



Reproduced from a map created by the Division of Water - Groundwater Branch: Frankfort, Kentucky

This map shows the potential of groundwater contamination in the different areas of Kentucky. Find the county You live in to determine how sensitive your region may be to groundwater contamination.

GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

The groundwater sensitivity map integrates geological, hydrological, and soil properties which determine the likelihood of groundwater contamination by surface application of agricultural chemicals. There are areas of high sensitivity, moderately high sensitivity, and moderate-to-low sensitivity. In general, groundwater in sensitive areas is more easily contaminated with atrazine than other agricultural chemicals because water tables are relatively shallow and because bedrock is fractured and porous. The contamination potential of groundwater usually occurs shortly after application of atrazine. After a month the potential for excessive runoff usually decreases. If heavy rains occur during this 30-day period, concentrations may exceed the MCL of atrazine, which is 3 µg/L (micrograms per liter) or 3 ppb. (part per billion). In a few cases, values of 20 µg per liter have been recorded in the most sensitive groundwater regions. In the less sensitive regions, values are typically 2 µg/liter or less.

Karst Terrain - The highest groundwater sensitivity areas in Kentucky are found in karst terrain. Although approximately 60% of Kentucky is underlain by karst terrain, only about 20% of the karst area is developed to a degree that makes it highly sensitive. These areas are underlain by limestone that have been opened by water flow so that sinkholes, channels, and caves are common topographic features of the landscape. In a karst system, surface water and groundwater are rapidly and almost totally intermixed so that contaminants enter groundwater as easily as they enter runoff water. Much of the landscape in Kentucky's karst region where groundwater is relatively shallow is used to grow grain and/or row crops which make the area more susceptible to contamination from pesticides.

The less developed karst areas have several sinkholes and caverns. Generally, there is a less direct connection between surface water and groundwater with the result that groundwater in such areas is less easily contaminated than it is in the karst regions.

Alluvial Soils - Alluvial soils occupy high sensitive groundwater areas in the state because groundwater lies relatively close to the soil surface. Grain crops are usually planted in alluvial soils. For that reason, a large portion of the alluvial soils are planted with corn and treated with agriculture chemicals including atrazine.

Other Soils - In most of the rest of the state, runoff is the dominant pathway of chemical loss, and there is only moderate-to-low sensitivity to groundwater contamination by atrazine and other agricultural chemicals. Water tables tend to be deeper and openings in the underlying rocks and/or sediments are small. The statewide agricultural water assessment results generally showed the groundwater in these regions to be moderate-to-very low in atrazine (less than the MCL value of 3 parts per billion).

Kentucky soils are generally of medium texture, ranging from silt loams to silty clay loams. Sandy soils are quite rare, and coarse sandy soils are not known to occur in the state. Organic matter levels vary from 1.5 to 3.0% in the surface soils. Therefore, atrazine rates are not usually adjusted for soil characteristics from one part of the state to the other.

No-tillage and other conservation tillage methods in corn production are prevalent in Kentucky. The use of conservation tillage greatly reduces erosion and runoff from cropland. This is an important help in preserving surface water quality but does not necessarily affect groundwater protection except in karst zones. Research has not shown a consistent effect of type of tillage on groundwater contamination by agricultural chemicals.

(Note: The U.S. EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) drinking water standard for atrazine is 3.0 parts per billion (ppb) or 3.0 micrograms per liter (µg/liter). Sometimes the EPA expresses the 3.0 ppb. as .003 ppm. or .003 milligrams per liter (mg/liter).

(ppb. = part per billion) (µg/L = micrograms per liter) 3µg/liter is the same as .003 ppm.

FARM SITE EVALUATION

The following questions will assist you in determining if you are applying certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) to your field to protect ground water and surface water and surface water from Atrazine contamination. Specific information related to the BMPs (as highlighted) can be referenced in the Atrazine BMP section of this publication.

1. **Know Your Field, Read Atrazine Product Label** - Do you read and follow the atrazine product label instructions as they relate to your soil types, geography, and depth to groundwater? Have you evaluated your field relative to locations of streams, lakes, sinkholes, and marked your buffer zones?
2. **Keep Records to Document Atrazine Use** - Do you maintain your pesticide records according to state and federal laws? (Restricted and general use).
3. **Tank Filling, Mixing, Loading, and Application Setbacks** - Do you mix and load your agricultural chemicals in the field or on an impervious surface (containment pad)? Do you mix and load the prescribed distance away from wells, streams, lakes, or any body of water described on the product label? Do you have an anti-backflow device on the water source used for mixing chemicals?
4. **Minimize Runoff. Use Appropriate Crop Management Practices** - Do you use conservation practices and/or BMPs recommended by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Cooperative Extension Service?
5. **Proper Container Disposal** - Do you pressure rinse or triple rinse pesticide containers and puncture the empty containers immediately after use? Do you participate in a state pesticide collection or plastic container recycling program? If not, do you dispose of your triple-rinsed pesticide containers in an approved land fill?
6. **Proper Equipment Calibration** - Do you properly calibrate your spray equipment prior to application? When you are calibrating your spray equipment, do you check and maintain spray nozzles, hoses, gauges, and tanks?
7. **Clean Sprayer In the Field** - Do you always flush your spray system with clean water after each use in the field or on the site? When you are cleaning your spray tank, do you dispose of the rinsate into the target field site you are spraying?
8. **Chemical Spills and Disposal of Unused Pesticides** - Do you promptly and completely contain and clean up pesticide spills? Do you use the state free pesticide collection program for disposal of old, used, cancelled, and suspended pesticides?
9. **Buying and Storing Atrazine Products Properly** - Do you match pesticide purchases with planned annual production acreage to avoid unnecessary storage during off-season? Do you use a proper storage and containment facility?

If you answer NO to any of the above questions, refer to guidance Atrazine BMP section, as applicable to the BMPs, or call for assistance from the technical assistance reference list.

List of Agencies for Technical Assistance and Reference

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Division of Consumer & Environmental Protection, Pesticide Section	107 Corporate Drive Frankfort, KY 40601	502/573- 0302 or the Toll-Free No. 1-866-289-0001
Cooperative Extension Service, University of Kentucky (Main Campus)	413 Plant Science Building Agronomy Depart (Weed Science) 1405 Veterans Drive Lexington, KY 40546-0091	859/257-4898
Research & Education Center U of K, Princeton, Kentucky (West KY Campus)	Research & Education Center, U of K, Princeton, KY 42445	270/365-7541 ext. 203
Division of Conservation Cabinet for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	663 Teton Trail Frankfort, KY 40601	502/564-3080
USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	771 Corporate Drive Suite 110 Lexington, KY 40503-5479	859/224-7350
Division of Water Cabinet for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	14 Reilly Road Frankfort, KY 40601	502/564-3410
KY Department of Agriculture, Western Kentucky University, Ag. Expo Center	406 Elrod Road Bowling Green, KY 42101	270-746-7119

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